Give Your Blood
To Save a Life

McGill Daily

Blood Donors . . .
Phone FI. 6392

Vol. XXXIII., No. 85 Montreal, Wednesday, February 23, 1944 PRICE TWO CENTS

From the Free French Press

In a Special Number, dated 25th January, 1943, RESISTANCE publishes a series of draft laws concerning the punishment of those who have helped the enemy. The legal language, and the detailed articles of each law make long and difficult reading. We therefore give only the Preamble and the headings of the first laws mentioned.

PREAMBLE

I. The first act of the Government of Liberation must be pitiless liquidation of treason, and investigation of the responsibilities of the defeat. After territorial liberation, no task is more urgent. It determines all the others.

The need for it is, first of all, moral. The soldiers who have continued the fight and have offered their blood would not understand an indulgence which might savour to them of complicity.

The need for it is, in the second place, political. France cannot hope to rise again to her traditional place in the world unless she accomplishes a social and moral revolution. And she cannot do this if those who govern give the impression that they are ready to compromise with those who have brought France to defeat and have smirched her with treason.

It is from this twofold point of view that the laws which deal with these questions have been drafted.

II. First, the question of Treason. The liquidation of this must be immediate. It is a matter of punishing all those who forgot that the armistice was not peace, and that the enemy, after the armistice, remained the enemy.

When treason has been public and obvious the forms of justice must be reduced to the strict minimum. The interrogation as to identity preceding condemnation to death is the sole form of justice possible in the case of those who have made themselves agents and recruiting sergeants for the enemy. In the most serious cases, therefore, the law authorizes judges to pronounce sentence of death by default, a sentence which is immediately executable without opposition or access to appeal as soon as the delinquent is apprehended.

In less serious cases the regular forms of justice must be respected. Nevertheless, it has not seemed possible in any case to entrust it to ordinary law-courts. A special court has been envisaged which will sit in Paris and whose members will be indicated by the superior Counsel of the Magistrature, divided in numerous sections. Special commissions, in principle one per department, enjoying the powers of examining magistrates, will send before this court those who seem to them to merit prosecution. This removal of the judges from

Continued on Page Four

Dr. Hattie E. Alexander Addresses Neurologists

The next meeting of the Montreal Neurological Society will be held in conjunction with the Paediatric Section in the Amphitheatre of the Montreal Neurological Institute on Wednesday, February 23rd, 1944 at 8.30 p.m. Dr. Hattie E. Alexander, Associate in Paediatrics, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, will speak on "The treatment of meningococcus, pneumococcus and H. influenzae meningitis."

There will be no five o'clock meeting on February 23rd, 1944.

I.V.C.F. Luncheon To Be Held Tomorrow

The Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship will hold its regular bi-weekly luncheon tomorrow at 1.00 o'clock in the Student House, 3445 Peel street. The meeting is open to all students and the speaker will be Evan Bogart, B.Sc., a graduate in Chemical Engineering of the University of Alberta. A member of the executive stated that he will begin his short talk at 1.30 sharp in order that students will not be late for 2 o'clock classes. Those who wish to have lunch in the House should sign the list there, or phone HA. 9462 for a reservation some time today. It was emphasized that anyone who is unable to be there for lunch is welcome to go at 1.30 to hear Mr. Bogart.

Mr. L. Rachiele Is Speaker At Photo Club

Demonstrates Technique of Bromoil Printing

Last night Mr. L. G. Rachiele, A.R.P.S., of the well known "Bell Camera Club," was the guest speaker at McGill's Photographic Society. He demonstrated in a clear and simple manner the technique of bromoil printing. By using a rather flat and unfocussed print, he showed how it could be transformed into a salon picture by the wide-ranged control of this surprising method. He stated that it was a shame that more camera enthusiasts did not learn this simple process especially for landscape pictures. "For unknown to many, this process can brighten or soften, as well as give much depth of focus to the prints," he said.

Later in the evening he led a short discussion on the technique of

Continued on Page Four

Toronto Honors Banting's Memory

Commemoration Service Held at University Hears Eminent Doctor

Toronto, February 22.—(CUP)—The third anniversary of the death in an airplane crash in Newfoundland of Sir Frederick Banting, discoverer of the insulin treatment for diabetes, was commemorated yesterday with a ceremony at Convocation Hall at the University of Toronto.

The commemoration lecturer was Dr. John R. Williams, authority on metabolism and diabetes of Rochester, N.Y., who declared: "The stimulus Dr. Banting's work has given medical research has not been fully appreciated."

The late Dr. Banting "was one of the first to realize that medical research was his country's greatest need," Dr. Williams added.

Russia has placed scientific research on a far more efficient basis than the other United Nations, the lecturer said. "Today Russia is devoting more money and time to research and scientific education than any country in the world—10 times that of Britain, 40 per cent. more than the United States."

Pre-Meds Hear Dr. Thomson

Cancer Research Is Subject Of Lecture

Tomorrow afternoon at 5:10 p.m., Dr. D. L. Thomson, Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and head of the Department of Biochemistry, will address a meeting at the McGill Pre-Medical Society. The lecture will be held in Lecture Room A on the first floor of the medical building. The subject of Dr. Thomson's address will be "Experimental Cancer Research", a subject of vital interest to everyone interested in the many aspects of this dread disease.

Dr. Thomson is well known for his work on endocrines, research which was carried out in association with Dr. J. B. Collip and Dr. H. Selye, both of McGill University. He has also done much research on cancer problems and allied fields.

Last year Dean Thomson spoke to the Pre-Meds on "Hormones and Behavior" and this year's talk should be of even greater interest. As this is one of the last meetings of this semester and as Dr. Thomson is a special friend of the society, a large turnout is expected to greet Dr. Thomson.

Philosophers Hear Lambek on 'Nature of Truth'

Meeting Held Last Night At R.V.C.

Jim Lambeck addressed the members of the Philosophical Club last night in the common room of R.V.C. "The Nature of Truth" was the subject of the talk.

Lambeck began by making a distinction between the concerns of logic and ethics. He said that Descartes divided the world into the realms of matter and mind. He then traced the history of matter through science, and concluded that matter consists of classes — provided that "consists" of all ontological significance.

This intellectual nihilism left modern philosophers dissatisfied, so they fell back on Res Cogitans (Experience). They called this Neo Positivism and made the distinction between impressions and ideas. Ideas, they claim, constitute thinking, and thinking consists "in slight inervations of the muscles concerned in speech reactions (the school of Behaviorists). Thus they explained the nominalistic tendency of modern logic.

The history of logic was then sketched from Aristotle to contemporary philosophers like Russell and Carnop. The anti-metaphysical attitude of the latter was illustrated by ample quotation.

Continued on Page Four

Helen Morton Addresses S.C.M.

Value of S.C.M. In Post-war World Is Stressed

"The Student Christian Movements across the world are more active than before," said Miss Helen Morton speaking informally at an S.C.M. luncheon at the S.C.M. House yesterday. Miss Morton, vice-chairman of the World Student Christian Federation, told, in her talk, the story of S.C.M.'s in different countries all over the world.

She spoke, first, of the close collaboration between the I.S.S. the Pax Romana and the W.S.C.F. and S.C.M. organizations in international student relief work. Miss Morton went on to tell of the Student Christian Movements in other countries—of the S.C.M. in Paris which somehow manages to stay alive under the Nazi rule, of recently established S.C.M.'s in Mexico and in South America, of one about to be founded in North Africa, and of the very active

Continued on Page Four

John J. Fiske, Just 100, Is McGill's Oldest Alumnus

Principal James and Mr. Fraser S. Keith Present Official Greetings

John Jeffrey Fiske, oldest living graduate of McGill University, yesterday celebrated his 100th birthday at his Arlington Ave., Westmount, home. Messages and presents filled the house, and scores of visitors offered their congratulations and good wishes on Mr. Fiske's achievement.

Among those who arrived yesterday morning to help Mr. Fiske celebrate the occasion were Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Mr. Fraser S. Keith, president of the McGill Graduates' Society. In addition to presenting the felicitations of the University and her alumni, they brought with them a copy of the resolution of congratulations passed at a recent Graduates' Society meeting, and a special plaque bearing the McGill University crest.

Born in Abbotsford, Que., on February 22, 1844, Mr. Fiske graduated from McGill with the degree of B.C.L. in 1868. He studied law under the late G. K. Houghton and later practised in Montreal in association with his cousin, the late Hon. Sir John J. C. Abbott, a McGill graduate of the class of 1854, who was Prime Minister of Canada from 1891 to 1892. Mr. Fiske also carried on practice in Coaticook, Que., until 1888 when he became manager of the Coaticook Penman Mills, from which he retired in 1907.

Of Mr. Fiske's and the late Mrs. Fiske's 10 children, four

JOHN J. FISKE

sons and six daughters, four of the latter are still living, two of whom, the Misses L. and B. Fiske, make their home with their father. The family has lived in its present home for the past 37 years.

Last year, on the occasion of Mr. Fiske's 99th birthday, he was honored by the university which elected him an emeritus

Continued on Page Four

Worm Turns as Freshettes Seek Freshie King for Hop

By DOREEN WILLERTON

It was when we were walking across the campus from the Arts Building to the Library that it happened. Everything was peaceful and quiet, until suddenly they came flying by. It was a reversal of the "wolf eats lamb" business. Finally he gave in and told them his name. "They" were Arts and Science Freshettes; "he" was their nominee for Freshie King at the Hop; tall, blonde, with brown eyes . . . and his name was Johnny!

Asking for an explanation for this strange phenomena we discovered some poor fool had gotten the idea it was Leap Year . . . all owing to the confusion caused by an extra day in February (plug for the new calendar lately advertised at the Astronomical Society) . . . and so had decided to inaugurate a dance of appropriate dimensions (this word is due to our previous training in mathematics, and all resemblance between it and a dance is purely fictititous). Thus was born the Leap Year Hop.

And so we waited in vain for some specimen of masculinity, even a McGill junior would do, to ask us to the dance. But we were out of luck. It was only after hinting broadly for three hours steady in our usual haunts that we discovered the dance was a stag and doc affair, where one is supposed to take oneself. Heartened no end by the fact that at last we shall be able to go to a dance, we learned all the details. So about 9.00 p.m. next Tuesday we intend to dawn (or is it don?) our gladdest glad rags and amble towards the Union to dance to Johnny Holmes.

Having now accomplished the requirements of the story by putting in the date, time and place of the dance we are obviously promoting, we are about to divulge military secrets. Despite the posters forbidding the disclosing of such details as the enemy might find interesting, despite the fact that the walls have ears, despite the fact "sealed lips will save our ships," and even despite the fact that Churchill wired us expressly for the purpose of preventing us from disclosing these significant facts . . . we are going to keep quiet.

However even we cannot resist a hint:

Come one, come all to the Leap Year Brawl,
Don't wait for a date, come stag and doe,
If the men❖ can read my illegible scrawl
You'll know what to do, where to go.
And there's be fun in a romantic way,
As to Johnny Holmes you "swing and sway",
At intermission the surprise will come . . .
But we can't divulge what's gonna be done.
Come and find out .

❖The linotype man, the man behind the scenes, who sets up the type and kills the type-lice in the stories, or maybe he just kills the stories.

Play to Be Presented In Union March 17, 18, 19

Last night, Director John Mellor announced that rehearsing for James Bridie's play, "What Say They" had commenced. Rehearsals are being held every day, and the actors are already polishing their lines.

The Players' Club production is to be held in the Union Ballroom during March 16, 17, 18. The play deals with a Scotish University and the amusing incidents that happen when the new chancellor is installed. Professor's sons are tarred and feathered, the janitor of the college is elected for next year's chancelorship, and other humourous incidents make this the best play to be presented on the campus this year.

James Bridie is the author of "Storm in a Teacup and other stage hits.

Grads, Undergrads Hold Banquet Friday

The Grad-Undergrad banquet which was to have been held this Friday has been postponed until Friday, March 3. The event is a novel one and approximately fifty students and fifty graduates will attend. The undergraduates will be picked by their faculty executives on the basis of their work in faculty activities.

The banquet will be combined with a debate, on the humorous vein, between the grads and the undergrads. The newly instituted Undergraduate Committee of the Graduates' Society is sponsoring the event.

ENGINEERS HOLD MEETING

The annual social evening of the Engineering Institute of Canada will be held at 2050 Mansfield street at 8.15 p.m. on Thursday. Films will be shown.

Maths Models Are Discussed

Professor Baker Addresses Mathematicians

For the convenience of all students interested, Professor Frances E. Baker of Vassar College presented her talk on Mathematical Models at 5.00 p.m. yesterday and again at 8.30 p.m. She lectured at the invitation of the Mathematical Club in the lecture theatre of the Redpath Museum.

Using three dimensional models, blackboard algebra, and slides, Professor Baker outlined the history of models in the teaching of mathematics. The Greeks solved their geometrical problems by abstract reasoning rather than by models. Archimedes asked that his tombstone should be a model illustrating his greatest work, the proof that the volume of a sphere inscribed in a cylinder is two-thirds the volume of the cylinder. Among other topics, she discussed the importance of mathematical models in the new techniques of teaching mathematics. Geometrical models and three dimensional graphs are used by mathematicians, engineers, and teachers, to simplify and illustrate their work, she stated.

The models used during the talk were from a collection of Professor Baker's father, Dr. R. P. Baker.

Lydia Giberson Continues Series On Behaviour

Speaks Wednesday On "Job Misfits" In Moyse Hall

Dr. Lydia G. Giberson is returning to Montreal from New York City to speak in the series on "Human Behavior and its Relation to Industry", sponsored by the National Breweries Limited. The subject of Dr. Giberson's lecture will be "Job Misfits (Personality Difficultics)", and her lecture will be held in Moyse Hall at 8 p.m. on Wednesday.

Dr. Lydia Giberson has had wide experience in the field of industrial medicine, having been on the staff of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company since 1932. Following the declaration of war, she was lent to the government as a consultant to the Public Health Service and the Office of Emergency Management.

A well-known speaker, Dr. Giberson has been a visiting lecturer at Yale, Columbia, New York, Catholic, California and Chicago Universities and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Johns Hopkins Hospital. She is also well-known as a speaker at United States management, safety and industrial relations meetings. Her other technical qualifications and affiliations are:

Fellow — American Psychiatric Association.

Fellow—American Public Health.

Member — American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons.

Member — American Association for Advancement of Science.

Member—New York Medical Society.

Associate Editor of "Industrial Medicine."

NOTICE

The following members of the Cosmospolitan Club are asked to supervise the exhibition today.

Tuesday 11—1 Francis Goldberg.
1—3 Theo Wildi
3—6 Ian Lemco
Wednesday 10—12 Susan Eisman
12—1 Eddy Lion
1—3 Jack Jeffries
3—6 Mai Vaughan

Please be on time. The ballroom may not be left without supervision at any time.

If a soldier tries to kiss a woman and gets away with it, he's a man; if he tries and doesn't get away with it, he's a brute; if he doesn't try to kiss her but would get away with it if he tried, he's a coward; and if he doesn't try to kiss and wouldn't get away with it if he did —he's a wise man.

—The Communique.

Historians Discuss 'Jews in Germany'

"The Jews in Germany" and some aspect of Canadian history will be discussed by Naomi Chaitman and Joan Allison at the R.V.C. Historical Club meeting tomorrow at 8.15 p.m. The place of the meeting will be announced in tomorrow's Daily.

Nominations for next year's Executive will also be accepted at this time. Posts to be filled are President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. The elections will take place at the next meeting of the Club.

Cosmos and S.L.C. Display Posters

European Exhibit Shown at Ballroom For Last Day

The final day of the Posters Exhibition "Occupied Europe Fights On" is today. The display is on show in the Union Ballroom from 10.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. and is sponsored by the Cosmopolitan and Student Labor Clubs. It represents all the occupied countries of Europe, and part of the collection has only lately been smuggled from the occupied territories.

A great number of students have already attended the exhibit, and the executive feels that this is indicative in itself that keen interest is expressed by the students in the theme of the display. Many have expressed their admiration of the material and its arrangement, which depicts life in many of Europe's occupied countries in peace and war.

Illustrated pamphlets containing interesting illustrations and data on the governments in exile and the work of the underground movements in the respective countries are available on request.

Boston U. Dean Resigns Post

Dr. Avery Accepts Task As Head of Public Health At Teheran, Iran Capital

According to news reaching The Daily from Boston University, Dr. Bennett F. Avery has resigned his duties as Dean of Med School to accept the post of Director-General of Public Health in Iran.

Dr. Avery left for Teheran by army bomber sometime the first of the week, but because of military regulations the exact time cannot be revealed.

The appointment as health director was made by the Council of Ministers in Iran. Dr. Avery will be working for the government there, and will not be connected with our State Department in any way.

The former dean was a professor of anatomy and later dean of the American University School of Medicine at Beyreuth, Syria, for 14 years, and as a former resident of the Near East has had much practical experience. Many of his former students at BU Med School are also working in Iran at the present time.

ASTRONOMERS MEET

The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Montreal centre, will meet on Thursday evening at the Macdonald Physics Building, McGill University. F. P. Morgan will speak on "The Nature of The Galaxies."

Polish Relations Discussed by Prof. Lednicki

James Introduces Speaker; Emphasizes Importance of Topic

Last night at Moyse Hall there was a meeting of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences sponsoring Prof. Lednicki as guest lecturer. The speaker was introduced by Dr. Cyril James who stressed the importance of the topic of the speech "Polish-Russian Relations, their political and historical background."

Polish- Russian relations should not be treated as a separated case; they form only a part of the general problem of the post war reconstruction of Europe.

The Polish eastern borderlands belonged to Poland, to the Polish Lithuanian - Ruthenian - Commonwealth, from the end of the XIV Century to 1795. These lands were under Russian rule only during the time of the partitions. Some of them never belonged to Russia. Eastern Poland has no strategic value to Russia.

From 1921 to 1939 these lands were an integral part of the Polish state on the bases of the Treaty of Riga. It reads: "Russia and the Ukraine abandon all rights and claims to the west of the frontier."

These Polish eastern borderlands have a mixed population: mainly Polish, Ukrainian, White Russian, Jewish. Neither Ukrainians nor White Ruthenians had any desire to pass under Soviet rule.

Those territories belonged to the Polish-Lithuanian-Ruthenian Commonwealth for several centuries on the basis of free union and not conquest. Culturally they adopted the Polish civilization. In cities like Wilno and Lwow every church, every museum, every tree was put there by the Polish hands. They became great Polish cultural centers.

Poland's and Russia's most important problem is that of good Russian-Polish relations. The Polish Government in London has an Essentially constructive and pacific thinking.

This government is the only legal Polish government by which all the underground movement in Poland is controlled.

Poland wants to live on good neighbor terms with Russia but on complete independence from Russia.

Cause for which we are fighting for is a cause of ideal of justice. Cause greater than Poland, Greater than Europe..

Despite and against the propaganda directed against us and so unjust to us, we have a firm hope that the "just cause" cannot be betrayed.

The Russian Polish relations are not only a problem of both Russia and Poland — they are a general European problem; a problem of world wide significance.

SPROULE TO SPEAK

Prof. Gordon Sproule, of McGill University will speak on "Heat Treating of Steel" before the metal industries study group of the Young Men's Board of Trade in Scott's Restaurant at 6.15 p.m. today.

NOTICE

Lost: Maroon Waterman fountain pen, left either in the Arts Building or in Purvis Hall. Will the finder please leave at the Tuck Shop.

If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again, but not the same girl.

Around the Globe

London: Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin announced tonight that Krivoi Rog, the Ukraine city of iron mines which the Germans had defended with fanatic zeal in four months of bitter fighting, fell today to the storming Ukrainian forces of General Rodion Y. Malinovsky.

❖ ❖ ❖

Naples: Allied and German heavy guns pounded each other's lines in heavy artillery duelling on the Anzio beachhead today as both sides recuperated from unbroken days of bitter fighting and prepared for further battle.

❖ ❖ ❖

London: The greatest number of heavy United States bombers ever sent from Italian bases in a single day and other powerful United States formations from Britain made the first synchronized assault upon Hitler's Europe from its flanks today with the Messerschmitt factories of Regensburg as a prime target.

❖ ❖ ❖

Quebec: Those responsible for the 30-hour Montreal Tramways strike last Friday and Saturday "will be punished according to law, as laid down in the provisions of the law we passed," Premier Godbout declared today in the Legislative Assembly when Maurice L. Duplessis, opposition leader, raised the strike issue on privilege.

Around the Campus

Today: Psychology lecture, 8 p.m., Moyse Hall. . . . Tempus Fugit. . . . Exhibition of "Occupied Europe Fights Back" in Ballroom end today at 6 p.m. . . . Tempus Fugit.

❖ ❖ ❖

Tomorrow: Pre-Meds gather in Union Ballroom at 5.15 p.m. . . . Sociological and Political Science Clubs—"Marxian Theories," 8.15 p.m., Union Grill, . . . 2nd Year U.A.T.C. "Met" exam.

❖ ❖ ❖

Friday: Newman Club Alumni Dance—get tickets from key-men. . . . Tempus Fugit.

❖ ❖ ❖

Saturday: Cosmopolitan Club party in Grill room. . . . Tempus Fugit. . . . 11 and 12 C.O.T.C. Platoons dance, 8.30 p.m., in Officers' Mess.

❖ ❖ ❖

Coming: SPRING! . . . Joint Avukah and Maccabean Circle meeting Sunday. . . . Arts and Science Hop Tuesday. . . . Cosmo. Masquerade March 3, tickets on sale. . . . Newman Club election March 5. . . . C.O.T.C. dance March 10.

McGill Daily

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA

Member, Canadian University Press

Published every week-day during the college year at 690 SHERBROOKE ST. W. Telephone LAncaster 2344.

Opinions expressed below are those of the Managing Board of the McGill Daily and not the official opinions of the Students' Society.

JAMES G. MACLEOD . Editor-in-Chief
JOAN CASSIDY ..... Managing Editor
ARNOLD TEPNER ..... News Editor
ALLAN D. BLOOMBERG .. Sports Editor
MAY EBBITT ..... Feature Editor
G. H. FLETCHER . Advertising Manager

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Women's News Editor..... Joan Allison
C.U.P. Editor ..... Tim Wilson
Music, Drama Editor .. Victor Goldbloom
Women's Sports Editor..... Dorothy Koch
Exchange Editor ..... Margaret White
Staff Photographer ..... Peter Hall

News	Sports
Ben Albert	Morris Deckelbaum
Janie Dixon	Arthur Gervais
Dorothy Hopton	Norman Halford
Gus Richter	Allan Knight
Charles Wassermann	Arnold Schrier
Tom Buck	Simon Garber

IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

News: Selma Winthrop
Sports: Arnie Chaikin

REPORTERS

Tee Drayton, Glenn Cooper, Anna Pawlikowska, Doreen Willerton.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1944

Special Meeting

In order that no woman student need vote without a well-rounded view of each of the candidates in the running, the Women's Union are holding a special meeting this afternoon at 5 p.m. in the R.V.C. Common Room for the express purpose of introducing these candidates to the women's student body and in particular the first year students.

The value of such a meeting is obvious. Through it every co-ed may gain, not merely an opportunity of comparing the platforms of the candidates, but also of comparing their personalities. For effective democratic government each voter must realize her responsibility. She must think for herself, after having weighed carefully the 'pro's" and "con's" of the matter. Because she does know one candidate and not another is insufficient ground for supporting that candidate without first studying the values of her opponents. Similarly, voting for the "friend of a friend" is a dangerous policy in student politics.

Every co-ed should remember that the officers she elects this year will not only control to a large extent the work of the Women's Union next year, but that it will give the incoming Freshette class of 1942 their fundamental impression of student government. If the Freshettes find that the upperclassmen take only a casual interest in the election of their officers, their interest in turn is not likely to be more than a superficial one. The result to such an attitude can only be one of two possible results: either that student government will altogether disappear or that it will fall into the hands of a clique whose members have the will and the energy to round up votes. To keep such a catastrophe from ever befalling the McGill campus, the call to "weigh, to consider and to VOTE" goes forth to every woman student at this university.

Macnaghten Prize

Today when the emphasis in higher education has so definitely been transferred to Technical training, it is a consolation to find that some evidence of interest in the preservation of Liberal Arts is still to be observed on the campus.

Such a concession to normality is the Macnaghten Prize for creative writing which has continued as a yearly feature of campus life despite the influence of the war.

The war itself has fostered rather than discouraged the inclination toward creative writing which might otherwise have been permitted to go undeveloped by many people. The war has served a kind of catalyst without which these people might never have come to literary maturity.

As a result, we find that now not even a majority of student poets are Artsmen. Included in the ranks of student writers are Meds, Science students, and not a few Engineers. They are writing, not because they are dreamers, but because they are real people, faced by problems of the mind which threaten to engulf them, and as real people they feel the impulse common to all men to communicate with their fellows.

The Macnaghten Prize offers an opportunity for any and all of us who have felt this impulse to comunicate our ideas by the written word. The reward of success is substantial enough to make the effort involved worthwhile, and the standard of creative writing at McGill will be judged by outsiders on the award, so that there is a double incentive to "have a try" for it.

Occupied Europe Fights On

This page is produced in collaboration with the Cosmop. exhibit of photos and posters, paintings and handicraft, pamphlets and underground newspapers of the occupied countries of Europe which is now on display in the Union ball room. Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Norway, Greece and Holland are represented. . . . The exhibition which has been on since last Monday is now in its last day.

The Fight Goes on in Norway

Why did Hitler attack Norway?

Norway a country of 2½ million people occupying 126,000 sq. mi. of land. For 126 years this soil had not known the ravages of war. The wealth of the country lies in its mining, fishing, forestry industry, and its merchant fleet which before the war was the 4th in the world. What did the Nazi want here?

1. She needed the long shore line on the North Sea, where she planned to build naval and air bases, from which she hoped to break the British blockade.

2. Germany badly needed Norway's metal ores to feed her war machine.

3. She hoped to take over the merchant fleet, and the fishing fleets.

4. She hoped to get a route to Russia over the northern tip of Finland, which has a 200 mile strip bordering on Norway. For even a year before the invasion of Russia, the plans for the attack had already been made.

The Germans attacked and took over the country but she could not get the people to cooperate with them and, as we know the story, of the Norwegian home front is that of defiance to the invader.

First the king and parliament refused to bow to the invader. The supreme court resigned rather than vouch for the German edition of the rights and justice. Press and Trade Unions refused to cooperate. When the Germans tried to nazify the schools widespread objection and strikes took place to protest these measures. Then followed the arrest of 1,500 students of Oslo University, but the front was not broken.

The fight against the German invader also continues abroad. A great many Norwegians are serving in the forces of the United Nations as airmen, many of whom have had their training in Canada. On land and on the sea these men are carrying the war to the Germans.

The most important contribution to the Allied cause is the Norwegian Merchant Navy, who went en masse over to the British when the Germans invaded their country.

Norwegian ships manned by their own crews rescued thousands of our soldiers from the beaches at Dunkirk. It was a Norwegian ship that was the first to discharge its important cargo at Casablanca in the invasion of Africa. During the battle of Malta Norwegian ships comprised two thirds of the convoys from Alexandria which were supplying the beleagured island. As is the case with all merchant fleets, very little is ever told of them, yet the fact remains that they are doing a great deal in helping win this war.

In one of the recent events in which a Norwegian ship played a prominent part but was hardly mentioned, was the sinking of the Scharnhorst, which was sent to the bottom by

Continued on Page Four

The Gestapo in Norway

THE TECHNIQUE OF TERROR

The Gestapo's deliberate use of terror as a political weapon reached its highest—or lowest—level in Norway during the State of Emergency in the Trondheim area from the 6th-12th October, when thirty-four Norwegian patriots were shot and hundreds were thrown into Prison. Eye-witness reports which have reached the Norwegian Government in London reveal that the whole action was carefully and cold-bloodedly planned in all its details with the object of achieving the greatest possible intimidation of the local population.

Although the State of Emergency was not declared until the 6th October, German circles in Trondheim knew already on the 3rd October that it would be introduced. The district of Troendelag was chosen because the province had great military importance, and also because it would be a convenient excuse to get rid of some country lads from the parish of Grane who had been arrested on the charge of hiding arms and ammunition.

It was also decided in advance that ten hostages were to be shot in Trondheim. One of the prospective hostages happened to be in another part of the country and the Gestapo did not get hold of him until the day after the executions. But there had to be ten hostages, so another leading Norwegian, Captain Berg, was arrested and shot in his place!

The citizens of Trondheim first realized something was brewing when on Tuesday morning no newspapers were to be obtained. A little later the police began to put up placards announcing a State of Emergency, "owing to the sabotage of food supplies." No evidence of such sabotage has ever been made public; in fact, this story was quickly forgotten in later announcements.

At noon on the 6th October, Terboven, Norway's German Dictator, and "Police-General" Rediess, the German Gestapo Chief, drove through the town, followed by police on motorcycles with mounted machine-guns. At the same time trains were arriving from Oslo packed with Gestapo men, S.S. troops, and Norwegian State Police. After a conference with his aides, Terboven announced publicly that the people of Trondheim would "soon know" that the Germans were "serious in their intentions." Any news would be given at 7.30 p.m. by the loudspeakers which had been hastily set up in the streets.

At 7.30, however, the loudspeakers were silent and, as an eight o'clock curfew had been established, only a few people heard the announcement of the execution of ten of Trondheim's leading citizens, which was reported shortly after eight o'clock. Not even their rela-

Continued on Page Four

The Germans Write On Holland

This is what the Germans say about the universities and the youth of the Netherlands . . . direct from the men and papers who made the statements.

"Nowadays, students still are obliged to study in universities where the old, musty spirit is dominating, where science is not considered from the Germanic viewpoint."

—Dr. R. van Genechten, head of the Nazi Education Guild, in a speech at Utrecht on Nov. 14, '42

❖ ❖ ❖

"The professors of Leyden University wander around the town like doddering old men. Their only work is writing secret pamphlets."

—Dr. R. van Genechten, Nov. 16, '41

❖ ❖ ❖

"The State cannot allow the important medical class—which holds a key position in the new society—to remain outside the community just because medical teachers fail to appreciate their vocation."

—Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, April 4, '42

❖ ❖ ❖

"The Netherlands people are devoid of all literary taste. . . . They read only Anglo-Saxon society novels and books by Jewish authors."

—Volk en Vaderland, March, '42

❖ ❖ ❖

"Many distruct the Culture Chamber. For instance, in one small town where there was an intensive cultural life, thanks to a society with 3,000 members, many of these withdrew their names from the society as soon as they discovered it would have to join the Culture Chamber."

—K. Millard, Propaganda Chief of the Nazi Department of Culture and Public Enlightenment in Holland, over Radio Hilversum on Jan. 6, '43.

❖ ❖ ❖

"Have we been able to make Dutch youth feel in the National Socialist way?—It is quite

Continued on Page Four

From the French Underground Press

OPEN LETTER TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(combat, Supplement, December, 1942)

(This letter, though written before the death of Darlan, applies equally to all ex-"collaborators".)

Friends,

In these tragic hours for France we want you, on the other side of the Atlantic, to hear her voice.

This voice, which the enemy and the traitors seek to strangle, is the voice of the anonymous combattants that we are. Soldiers speak a rough tongue, the more rough when they speak with their friends. You are our friends. Listen to France speaking through the mouth of those who, tomorrow, as today and yesterday, are fighting at your side.

Our peoples are united by historical as well as spiritual ties. Frenchmen fought with Lafayette for the freedom of America; Americans died with Pershing for the freedom of France. We have an equal love of this liberty which is the essence of our life.

This long-standing friendship is in danger of being compromised by events which we are unable to understand, which grieve and which revolt the majority among us.

We ask you point-blank: why, after having landed in our African possessions, have you maintained and reinforced a regime or men for whom the French people have not enough contempt? The necessities of war forced you to accept the services of a man who has betrayed his country, assassinated the Republic. Very well. But now that you are strongly established in North Africa, he remains, with your consent, the representative of France.

The French people do not deserve to be treated in this way.

The French people have betrayed neither their honor nor their duty.

As early as 1940 the French people turned against the incompetent men who had brought them to disaster and against the traitors of Vichy, Vichy the imitation of foreign dictatorships. The French people refused to collaborate with the enemy. They placed all their hope in those of their sons who, on the internal and on the external fronts, continued the fight.

With calm and with courage, Resistance was born on our lacerated soil; it has grown, it has already triumphed. Prisons, concentration camps, the execution squad have been powerless against the soldiers of the Resistance. Tomorrow, when your ships are sighted off our coasts, this people, who are organising and arming, will wage their war at your sides. In

Continued on Page Four

Manifesto of Polish Youth

"Manifesto of Young Poles," under the heading "Character":

"Every Polish youth must have as the inmost passion of his soul an aspiration for spiritual growth. He must cultivate his inner life, steadfastly lifting up his heart to those imperishable values, human and divine, which teach us the way of life: 'He that would save his life must lose it.' This inner life, well ruled, but ardent as a living flame, must find expression in our outward life. Let us not forget the words of that great Pole, Stanislaw Szczepanowski: 'Our regeneration begins within our heart, not within our mind. It depends, not on the degree of our culture and enlightenment, but on our growth in character. Changed lives, not changed opinions are the witnesses of regeneration'."

Escape from Belgium

Two young Belgian air force reserve pilots thus dismissed with a nod of their heads today, the dramatic exploit of their escape from German-controlled Belgium in a stolen airplane.

Their real names cannot be divulged, for both have left dear ones behind them in Belgium who might be made to suffer. So we shall call them by the pseudonymn they have chosen "for the duration"—that is, until Belgium is freed again: Pilot Officers "Jean Gevers" and "Jacques Dubois."

Jean, 24, a slight nervous youth, who was a business student before the war, and Jacques, 25, a Flemish mechanical genius, managed to repair an ancient Belgian air force training plane under the very noses of German sentries and fly to the freedom of England.

"And good breakfasts!" Jean emphasizes. He speaks no English, but assures me in French that his recent diet in ration-starved Belgium is the cause of his terrible thinness.

The two pilots met when they enlisted in the Belgian Air Reserve and were sent to a training station outside Antwerp just before war broke out. They were still being trained as combat pilots when Belgium surrendered in May, 1940.

"We were taken prisoners," Jacques explains, "but were given parole because we had not been combatants." In contrast, the dark-haired Jacques speaks fair English. Blonde Jean, with a rare puzzled expression, listens and tries to understand. Suddenly his face brightens and he injects some French into the conversation.

"Our one idea (I translate from Jean's French) was to get to England and fight! There was revenge to be won from the Rexists (Belgian Fascists) and defeat to be dealt to the Germans."

FIRST ATTEMPT FAILED

Sitting in the Belgian War Ministry in London with these two pilot officers in R.A.F. blue with the word "Belgium" on their shoulders, it's hard to believe that only a few weeks ago their first attempt to escape had failed and they believed themselves doomed to remain in Nazi-occupied Belgium.

Outside, a hot summer sun was meeting London's tar in street and sidewalk; newsboys were hawking the latest editions of the Russian war news; flower merchants and food delivery vans went through the street on the corner of which a demolition squad was cleaning up a bomb scar.

When I entered the Belgian War Ministry I found Jean against the window staring at the scene before him. Overhead the city's protective squadron of Spitfires droned high above the fat, wallowing balloons. Big Ben was chiming above the noise of downtown traffic which faintly reached this exclusive west end residential sector.

"It is alive; vibrant!" Jean exclaimed to me. "It is not so at home. Belgium is asleep! No! She has fainted from the ravages of her attacker!" He slapped the window sill, then smiled and offered me a cigarette.

SENTRIES GUARD ROAD

By questioning closely, I pulled their story from them; Jacques sitting quietly in his chair smoking and Jean nervously returning to the window every few minutes still amazed at the sight of London.

"Our first plans of escape were made at dinner one night," Jacques said. "We met in a little cafe and decided that somehow we had to get out of Belgium to England. The air was the only likely way but it seemed a hopeless task to steal an airplane. Then Jean thought of the old trainer."

Jean, from the window:

"I remembered a trainer used for weekend reservist work which had been hangared in a barn on an auxiliary airfield—a cow-pasture—and we decided to try and visit it."

That very night they took their bicycles and rode outside Antwerp to the small airport. As they neared the field, their hearts sank.

The road was guarded by German sentries.

HOPE IN THE DARK

"We saw sentries; two German sentries blocking the road," Jacques explained. "They had not seen us, nor did we believe they had heard us, so we cut off the highway into a wooded lane and skirted the fields we wished to examine. Then we found the cause for the sentries."

Jean went on in French.

"Two were guarding a bridge some distance from the field and two more were stationed outside a farmhouse just two fields from the barn where we hoped to find our airplane.

"The farmhouse had been made into an officers' mess for the Reichswehr. Perhaps it was also a small headquarters. A few cars stood in front. The sentries appeared preoccupied with their own conversation," Jacques continued, "so we left our bicycles hidden and crept on hands and knees to the barn.

"It was locked with a huge padlock! We had expected that, however, and had brought keys along." Jean cut in again:

"Jacques could open the Bank of Belgium with a toothpick! He opened the lock with a little, bent old key!"

"It was a poor lock!" Jacques said with a smile.

Into the dark barn the boys crept, feeling their way lest they knock something over and bring the sentries on the run. They finally managed to close the door and then Jean, carefully shielding its beam, turned on his pocket flashlight.

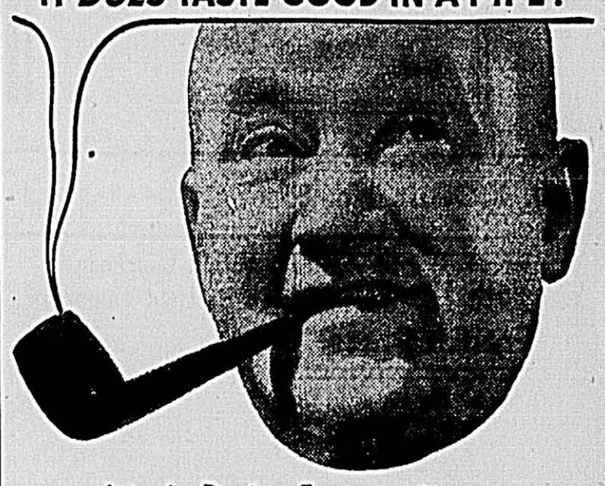
Right in the middle of the barn, covered with dust and straw but apparently intact, was the airplane they were seeking!

"The engine was intact; the controls intact and the aircraft appeared in good condition — but the Germans had removed every single flight instrument from the dash panel!

"You cannot fly without in-

Continued on Page Four

"IT *DOES* TASTE GOOD IN A PIPE!"



Join the Picobac Fraternity. It means pleasant hours in every day—hours of mild, cool sweet converse with a pipe—that companion which enlivens company and enriches solitude.

Picobac

GROWN IN SUNNY, SOUTHERN ONTARIO

C. P. A.

Corporation of Public Accountants of the Province of Quebec

McGILL COMMERCE GRADUATES are eligible for membership and the degree of CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (C.P.A.) upon passing the required examinations under a Board of Examiners composed of professors of McGill University and representatives of the above Corporation.

Full information may be obtained from the Secretary
ARCH. J. M. PETRIE, C.P.A.
Royal Bank Bldg. HA. 1854

Buy Your Cigarettes at the Tuck Shop

ELECTIONS

Thursday, March 2nd

Polling Booths as follows:

Open 9.00 A.M. to 2.00 P.M.

Men Students Faculty of Arts and Science	Men's Smoking Room, Arts Building.
Men Students School of Commerce Men Students in Music	Men's Smoking Room, Arts Building.
All Women Students, except Medicine and Science, who pay the Universal Fee	Ladies' Common Room, Arts Building.
Women Students in Science	Biological Building.
Women Students in Medicine	Will vote in their Faculty.
Faculty of Law Men Students	Purvis Hall.
Students in Engineering and Architecture	Engineering Building.
Faculty of Medicine 1st, 2nd Years	Medical Building—9.00 to 2.00.
4th Year	Medical Building—4.00 to 5.45.
Students in Dentistry	1st and 2nd years will vote at the Medical Building.
Students in Dentistry	4th year will vote at the Dental Clinic, General Hospital.

Redmen, Georgians Tie in Playoff Opener 37-37

Davidon Sparks McGill To Thrilling Comeback In Second-half Drive

Total Points Series Final Will Be Played Next Tuesday; Rosentzveig, Armstrong Star

By NORM WOLFE

The McGill Senior Cagers surged from behind a ten point deficit in a breath-taking climax to a thrilling basketball game, to tie the Sir George Williams quintet 37-37 in the first game of a two game, total points, playoff. The Redmen, sparked by starry George Davidon, literally ran the Georgians off their feet in order to overcome a 27-17 Georgian lead midway through the second half. The Red and White racked up 20 points in ten minutes to go ahead 37-33 only to have the Maroon and Gold crew even the score in the final minute.

Best man on the floor was Davidon, who sank 17 points which is the highest total made by a McGill player this season. Leo Rosentzveig also played an excellent game, scoring eight points and playing superb defensively. Rosentzveig was presented at half time with the Duquette Trophy for being the most valuable player to his team.

The Redmen played without veteran stars Bernie Robinson and Mickey Beland, and in their place Coach Van Wagner brought up Eric Trigg and Brien Laing of the Intermediate team. Trigg, who had already played a game earlier in the evening, turned in a standout game in the second half, garnering four points. For the Georgians, Steve Armstrong, Sammy Roth and Moe Brenhouse played the best games. Armstrong sank some spectacular shots to notch ten points. Roth also scored ten points, mostly on long shots, before being forced to leave the game after having committed four fouls. Brenhouse netted six points and also proved to be the backbone of the Sir George Williams squad's offensive play by originating many scoring manoeuvers.

Baskets Numerous

Jerry Leonards started the scoring by sinking a neat one-handed shot in the first minute of play. The Georgians forged ahead in the next few minutes on baskets by Burnett and Roth and free shots by Brenhouse and Armstrong. Davidon scored two quick baskets for the Redmen to knot the score, and a few minutes later sank his third basket to counterbalance a score by Armstrong. Midway through the period the Redmen went ahead on a basket by Rosentzveig but the Georgians came right back on a free shot by Wood and a basket by Roth.

At this point the Georgians began to exhibit a marked superiority in shooting to sink nine straight points and lead at half time 20-12.

The second half continued with the Georgians' lead remaining pretty much intact. At the nine minute mark the Maroon and Gold was leading 27-17, but the Redmen went to town racking up 12 straight points, seven of which were by Davidon. With three and a half minutes remaining the score stood 29-29 but these final seconds had the crowd gasping for breath. Less than sixty seconds were left to play and the Redmen were ahead 37-33. Quick baskets by Brenhouse and Ceredico tied up the score as the buzzer sounded.

Box score:

McGill	F.G.	F.M.	P.F.	Totals
Leonards	2	0	1	4
Rosentzveig	4	0	1	8
Shacter	1	0	3	2
Davidon	8	1	2	17
Trigg	1	2	1	4
Laing	0	0	0	0
Mahon	0	0	1	0
Deacon	0	0	1	0
Keneb	1	0	1	2
Totals	17	3	11	37

Georgians	F.G.	F.M.	P.F.	Totals
Gedsky	1	0	2	2
Roth	5	0	4	10
Ceredico	1	0	0	2
Burnett	2	0	0	4
Wood	1	1	2	3
Brenhouse	2	2	3	6
Armstrong	4	2	3	10
Birchfield	0	0	0	0
Totals	16	5	14	37

Our contention that conversations between drunks are the same everywhere is born out by the following example, culled from a Western college paper:

"Shay,—do you know Hennessey?'

"Wha'sh ish name?"

"Who?" —Queens Journal.

Graduates Defeat Science Hoofsters By 22-13 Score

Faculty Basketball Entering Finals'

The Interfaculty Basketball playoffs are well under way now and the five remaining teams are swinging into the final games of the round-robin series which will decide the championship. The league commenced with about fifteen teams which were divided into four sections. The four sections winners advanced into the final round while those teams which ended second in their section played an elimination series with the winner advancing into the final round.

The four section winners were Macdonald, Engineering 2, Science 1 (b), and Science 3 and 4. Grad School won the second place playoff. The final round started last week with Engineering 2 nosing out Science 1 (b) in the first game by a score of 19-15. Then Science 3 and 4 trounced that same plumber team 17-10. Last Saturday the young Science 1 (b) boys journeyed out to Macdonald only to be beaten by the highly favoured Mac team 51-35. Last night Grad School played their first game and defeated Science 3 and 4 by a score of 22-13.

Tomorrow Engineering 2 are scheduled to meet Macdonald at McGill, while on Friday the Grad School will take on Science 1 (b). Next Saturday Science 3 and 4 will play Macdonald at St. Annes. Three more games are scheduled for next week with the final game being played on March 2nd.

PLAYOFF STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Against
Macdonald	1	0	51	35
Grad. School	1	0	22	13
Science 3 & 4	1	1	30	32
Engineering 2	1	1	29	32
Science 1 (b)	0	2	50	70

SPORTS SUMMARY

MONDAY'S RESULTS
INTRAMURAL HOCKEY
Navy 3, U.A.T.C. 1.
YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
INTRAMURAL HOCKEY
Army 5, Commandos 4.
INTERFACULTY SPORTS
Basketball
Science III-IV 13, Graduates 22.
TODAY'S GAMES
INTERFACULTY SPORTS
Hockey
5.00: Eng. 1 vs. Commerce (for section 1 championship)
TOMORROW'S GAMES
INTERFACULTY SPORTS
Hockey
5.00: No. 9 R.C.A.F. vs. Science 1 (c) (for section 2 championship)
Basketball
Eng. 11 vs. Macdonald.
INTERFACULTY BASKETBALL SCHEDULE
Tomorrow: Eng. II vs. Mac.
Friday: Science I (b) vs. Grads.
Saturday: Science III and IV vs. Mac (at Mac).

"A brilliant young chemist named Ensor
At some forms of sport seemed much denser
He turned the coach sick
When, to block a hard kick,
He applied a small blocking condenser" —Silhouette.

Squash Finals to Start This Week

Notman Defeated By Stairs Yesterday

The Squash Tournament is now in the semi-finals and up to now a great deal of competitive interest has been shown. On Monday Draper defeated Fancy in what proved to be one of the year's most exciting games, and as all the remaining contestants are very evenly matched, the remainder of the tourney will see a great deal of competition and exciting play.

Yesterday Stairs defeated Notman 3-1 in a fairly close game. The consolation section results were unobtainable at press time.

This year interest in squash has been much higher at McGill than in previous years, and the Athletics Office has voiced its pleasure at seeing so many students take an active part in this fine sport. All in all more than ninety students have taken an active interest in squash this year and nearly fifty of them started in the tournament. The play has now narrowed down to only four contestants with one match scheduled for today. This afternoon will see McKellar face Gale in a semi-final match and then all play will be in the Finals. If all goes according to schedule, the tournament will be ended by next week and McGill will have a new Squash champion.

Army Pucksters Trip Commandos In Playoff Tilt

Winners Overcome COTC Rivals to Reach Loop Finals

Defensiveness, tight - checking and upsets the three features of any playoff hockey series have not passed up the Intramural League this year, for this type of play has come to the fore in the two sudden death games this week. Yesterday at the Forum the underdog Army team made a complete upset of the things by eliminating the Commandos from the championship picture when they came out on top of a 5-4 score. This was the second straight win for the Army team over the C.O.T.C. rivals, the Commandos, and not only gives them a spot in next week's finals but gives them the superemacy of the C.O.T.C. They now go on to meet the Navy team in a two game total goal series.

The secret of the revitalized Army team has been their ability to pass and to pass to the right man at the right time. This is the fact that spelled doom for the Commandos yesterday for although they were outplayed and out shot for most of the game the Army team made the most of their breaks when they did come. To pick any particular star for the Army team would be impossible for their type of play is based around teamwork and does not emphasize the individual player.

MACKENS STARS.

Jim Macken and Pierre Dagneau were their leading scorers each getting two goals. The other tally came off the stick of A. Kunigiskis, but the fine defensive and offensive work of Bruce Hunt, Willie Jamieson and Brendan Macken cannot be ignored, especially the work of Brendan who was a constant source of trouble in the Commandos goalward thrusts.

For the Commandos, Jon Ballon was their outstanding player, scoring two goals and assisting in another. His two linemates, Norm Halford and "Scotty" Grant also performed brilliantly, Grant getting a goal and an assist. Harry Hamilton was responsible for the other Commando counter. This game was the best yet played at the Forum this year in the Intramural League and the conditioning the boys are getting in the Inter-Faculty games certainly stood them in good stead. Both teams were strong defensively and in both nets the goaling was steady. Gerry Parker in the Army goal pulling off several spectacular saves on close in shots.

With this victory under their belts the Army boys are now rarin' to go and the highlight of the season should be next Monday and Tuesday when they tangle in two total goal series games with the Navy for the coveted championship of the Intramural League.

The line-up for today's game was:

Army		Commandos
G. Parker	goal	H. Shayne
.....	goal	J. MacCavour
D. Kunigiskus	defence	G. Springer
B. Macken	defence	G. Frank
P. Dagneau	centre	J. Ballon
J. Macken	r. wing	N. Halford
B. Hunt	l. wing	P. S. Grant
D. Waldron	subs	D. Woods
W. Jamieson	subs	H. Hamilton
D. Howard	subs	H. Stevens
.....	subs	R. Shepherd
.....	subs	L. Zakuta

CAUC's EDGE OUT INTERMEDIATES 21-20

Loss Ends Title Hopes For McGill Cage Entry; Game Is Hard Fought

Laing Is Leading Scorer: 'Teller, Gossack, Macrae, Star for Winning Team

By A. S. E.

In their final scheduled game of the Intermediate league season, the McGill entry dropped a close 21-20 decision to the C.A.U.C. in a thrill-packed basketball game at the gym last night. The defeat crushed all hopes the Red team had for a title, and was sweet revenge to their khaki-clad fellow-collegians for a previous loss.

As a result of the game, the playoff contenders for the championship are Southwestern "Y", Y.M.H.A., and the University of Montreal teams. The second and third place teams will play a sudden-death affair to decide the opponent for the league leaders. The final will be a home and home total points series.

Leading point-getter of the game was Brian Laing, with 8 points, while top C.A.U.C. scorer was Sammy Teller who garnered 7. Other top hoop-swishers were Birkett, with six, and Proctor, with four, for McGill, and Alex Macrae, for the Army lads, with four.

The fixture started slowly and it was a few minutes before the goose-eggs were broken. Laing made it a one-man show by scoring two baskets and a free throw, sandwiched by a single by Novak of the Douglas Hall team. The score remained 5-1 for another long interval during which both teams showed fultility around the baskets. Humphrey notched a count for the white-jerseyed quintet, and this was followed by two baskets by Ted Proctor, the first on a beautiful long shot. Novak ended the scoring for the half with a field goal, making the count 9-5 in favour of the Redmen.

Birkett started a lively second half with a court-long rush but just missed a score when his shot rolled around the rim but wouldn't go in. However, he succeeded on a free shot a moment later. Teller began to get hot and put his team into the thick of the fight with two sweet baskets in a row. The cords didn't even sway on the last one.

Laing increased the Redmen's lead, but Piesely sang a free throw to make the count 12-10. Alex Macrae took advantage of momentary defensive lapse by his rival to tie the count. After this play resembled that of the first half by its close

Continued on Page Four

SKIERS CAVORT

Cross Country on Mountain This Afternoon

This afternoon the Police Ski Patrol's trail will be dashed over by McGill skiers in the interfaculty cross-country race. Roughly the course is as follows:

From the Chalet to the Cross, and then in an almost direct line, taking in Baldy, to Beaver Lake; around Beaver Lake, around the South side of the Park Toboggan and Ski Club, and thence, via the Sugar Bowl to the Chalet. All in all, only a little over three miles—kid stuff

Unless it is actually raining late this afternoon the race will be run off as scheduled, i.e. the first competitor will be on his way at 5.30 This means racers should be up in front of the Chalet by 5.15 in order to get their numbers and final directions as to the course.

If yesterday's conditions can be taken as any indication, the trail will not be slow, although waxing will be important, and good times should be obtained.

It is hoped that many new faces including skiettes will be seen besides the already familiar ones at St. Sauveur on Sunday. Of course, those who toured with the M.O.C. on Sunday and the many previous Sunday's will be right in their element, and can be expected en masse.

Both Fencing Clubs Hold Second Party

At 8:00 p.m. Thursday night, Feb. 24, the two fencing clubs are having a party at the home of Nadja Liverant, 524 Argyle Ave., Westmount. The evening will be spent in dancing, and refreshments will be available for those that have to be in by a certain time.

Although the party is primarily for active members of the fencing clubs, anyone interested in fencing will be welcome. This is the second party of the season and should be very successful if the first get-together last fall is any criterion.

Perhaps the feature of this party that will appeal to most is that there will be no admission charge.

"Can you mention a great time-saver?"

"Yep—love at first sight."

—Gazette

Unique Suggestion Arouses Criticism

There's always something new under the sun. Along comes a story in a large Vancouver newspaper stating that some venturesome citizen of the States has suggested that the great game of basketball be changed.

The unique idea advanced is that the game would be improved if the teams were allowed to shoot at both baskets. Of course there is a catch to it, and the stipulation is that the team with the ball must cross the center line before it can turn back, or go ahead for that matter.

Imagine the confusion as the team in possession of the ball works around, back and forth, at center and then makes a dash for the least guarded basket.

The propounder of this idea claims that this type of play would abolish the system of zone defense employed extravagantly by present day teams. Another minor change suggested is the addition of a sixth man to each team.

Oddly enough this new-fangled invention has been tried out by a hoop squad in St. Lewis, Washington, where it has supposedly been proven popular with both the players and fans.

A good idea would be to grow a couple of tall men, say around six foot nine, and plant one under each basket and let the other four or five fellows work the ball until one end was in a better position to be scored upon than the other.

Man, oh, man, what unlimited possibilities there could be to such a game. The players would really have to be in a condition for such a tilt, though, and be ready to break either way down the floor at a moment's notice.

"Did you hear about the paper doll who cried and cried because she learned her mother was just an old bag?"—Western Gazette.

Have a Coca-Cola=What's the good word?

...or how to get along with folks

Have a "Coke", says the returned soldier and his friendly gesture is understood in Winnipeg or Wales, at home or in far-off places. Around the world Coca-Cola stands for *the pause that refreshes*—has become the gesture of good will, saying *Let's be friends.*

The Coca-Cola Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal

It's natural for popular names to acquire friendly abbreviations. That's why you hear Coca-Cola called "Coke". 671

Ode from Oldtimer

Come one, come all, and join the throng
Of students marching on and on.
Where are they going? You might ask,
Why, to perform a pleasant task.

They're advancing towards a memory
That begins way back in '43,
And continues on with pleasures galore
Into the year of '44.

Now, if you want, in fifty years,
To look back 'mid smiles and tears
On the happy times you had at McGill,
Join the throng — I'm sure you will!

And so you students who haven't yet signed
Do it now — to yourself be kind.
You won't regret in years to come
Reading your "Annual," reviewing your fun.

Looking back to the good old days
When at times you wandered 'round in a haze.
And you never knew how you passed that exam
With the odds against you, oh how you did cram.

I could help you recall lots of mem'ries and dreams
Because I have an "Annual" to prompt all the scenes
That to me would be vague, and will be to you too
If you don't get your "Annual" for future review.

The Gestapo in Norway

Continued from Page Two

tives were told; they learned of the fate of their husbands, their fathers, their sons, through the next morning's newspapers. . . .

But grimmer still, the condemned men also heard of their own death over the wireless! For they were not actually shot until the following morning. Terboven had promised Trondheim's inhabitants that they would "soon know" that the Germans were "serious in their intentions"; and this promise he kept by announcing the first ten executions hours before they actually took place.

The Nazis apparently considered this an ingenious innovation, and when subsequently twenty-four more Norwegians were executed, they, too, were shot on the day following the actual announcement of their death, after having been given the opportunity to listen to the radio report of their execution. Despite this considerable test, they all faced their death calmly, and through their conduct they profoundly impressed even the Germans. The next morning, Wednesday, 7th October, the homes of the murdered men were ransacked and their money confiscated.

At Falstad concentration camp, where the captives were, Russian prisoners-of-war had been ordered to dig graves in the courtyard where everyone could see them working. No one knew who was to be killed, and the tension was almost unbearable. Then on the Wednesday the batch of fifteen men, who came from the little parish of Grane, were called out at 8 o'clock in the morning and ordered to stand at attention. They were kept standing thus for 11 hours, until 7.30 in the evening. Then they were called in to listen to the announcement of their deaths. The following day they were taken to the edge of the big common grave which the Russians had been forced to dig. Here they were stripped naked, and shot dead. The final group of nine endured a similar protracted ordeal.

In the city of Trondheim itself the terror reigned unabated. Home after home was searched; hundreds of people were arrested, and they were not allowed to take any clothes or even toilet requisites with them; thus their relatives were made to believe that the arrested persons were to be killed. . . .

Jews especially were subject to ill-treatment, children of twelve and old men of seventy being dragged out of their beds. All the while, the beams of searchlights swept the streets.

Throughout the period of the 'Emergency" the German Reichskommissar in Norway, Josef Terboven, was staying in a luxury railway coach just outside Trondeheim together with Gestapo Chief Rediess and his staff. On the evening after the first day of Trondheim's martyrdom, Terboven celebrated his work by holding a party.

The Fight Goes On in Norway

Continued from Page Two

three torpedoes from the Norwegian destroyer Stord serving with the British North Sea fleet.

Although little is heard of the efforts of the individual nations serving with the forces of the United Nations we can be sure that they are doing a great job, the whole story of which will be told when the war is over.

The Norwegian people and people in all other occupied countries now really know what they are fighting for.

THEY KNOW THAT FREEDOM, FATHERLAND, HONOR AND INDEPENDENCE ARE MORE THAN FINE PHRASES TO BE BRUSHED UP ON CERTAIN OCCASIONS. IT IS THE ESSENCE OF BEING FREE, AND MEN WILL FIGHT FOR THEM AGAIN AND AGAIN AS THEY HAVE DONE THROUGH THE AGES.

—A. ARONOFF.

From the French Underground Press

Continued from Page Two

this way they will spare American blood. And this gives us the right to say: France proposes to remain, and will remain, mistress of her destinies.

France declares to you today that she refuses to be led by the traitors of 1940 any more than by the incompetent men of 1939.

She declares to you that Darlan cannot remain in authority save with the protection of American bayonets and against the sovereign will of the French people. It is to insult an entire people to impose on it this admiral, as well as the Pucheus, Boissons, Chatels, Bergerets, Nogues and the rest who, in serving Vichy, have served Hitler.

Probably your diplomats have not understood the soul of our people. Perhaps they judged it for what it was yesterday, in its slackness or its political intrigues. They have not followed the stages of French resurrection. Today, friends, this soul is new, energetic and pure; it demands justice, real justice.

France is now unanimous on a number of points which you must know.

Her pride is in Koenig, Leclerc, de Larminat, Generals of the Fighting French Forces, worthy successors of Hoche, Marceau, Kleber.

Her heroes are those of Mourzouk, Koufra, Bir-Hakeim, Saint-Nazaire and Nantes, far-off, but logical, echoes of those who took the Bastille, of Valmy, of the Marne.

Her martyre are those of Paris, of Bordeaux, of Lille, of Strasbourg.

The objects of her contempt are the slaves of Vichy and the turncoats.

The objects of her hatred are the enemy and the traitors.

Her hope is in de Gaulle, with whom our people, freed at last, will carry out their revolution, with new men who will show Europe and the world that in our veins there still flows the pure blood of the Jacobins.

American friends, know that this will is sacred, that it is the will of a whole nation. We have sworn to impose it within. It is for you to respect it. To act otherwise would be to violate our sovereignty. You have your pride and we have ours. There cannot be any true friendship save in mutual respect. Drive out the traitors and their servants. Allow the people of France to speak in North Africa. Do not let yourselves be poisoned by double-dealing, a game in which Vichy is a past-master.

Then there will no longer be any cloud between us, and tomorrow, as in 1917, altogether, we shall free the world from totalitarian tyranny.

(signed) combat

The Germans Write on Holland

Continued from Page Two

clear the answer must be: no. The vast majority know nothing about us, are uninterested in the great revolutionary events taking place and despise us with an unreasoned hatred."

Volk en Vaderland, Nov. '42

❖ ❖ ❖

"Boycotting of Nazis is very common among children. . . . It has become, I should say, a daily practice in grade as well as in high schools."

—Dr. G. D. Noordijk, Dutch Nazi Educator, Sept. 27, '41

❖ ❖ ❖

"In many boarding schools a typical symptom of these times is the collaboration between students and teachers to tease members of the Nazi Youth Storm. This policy is upsetting the tradition of the tacit struggle between teacher and pupil."

—Volk en Vaderland, Jan. 22, '43

❖ ❖ ❖

"If youth cannot rebel against the old ways, what are we to think about the spirit of the people? When youth harps on the past, garbs itself with withered traditions, is neither rebellious nor revolutionary and does not have the power to rejuvenate itself, it no longer is youth."

—Amsterdam Algemeen Handelsblad, Sept. 10, '42

❖ ❖ ❖

"What is the use of all disciplinary educational measures if children at home hear nothing but Netherlands broadcasts from England and America?"

—Volk en Vaderland, Oct. 31, '41

❖ ❖ ❖

"My pupils, who come mostly from the families of the Netherlands intelligentsia, have been completely ruined by exhortations to keep their eyes open for opportunities to carry out sabotage."

—School principal, in a letter broadcast over radio Hilversum, June 17, '43

Platform Deadlines

Platforms of all candidates running in the forthcoming elections will be printed in The Daily. The candidates for the following positions are requested to submit a portrait photograph: president of the Students' Society, president of the McGill Union, president of the Women's Union, president of the M.W.S.A.A. All platforms must be handed in at the McGill Union Tuckshop by noon on Thursday of this week.

Philosophers Hear Lamberk

Continued from Page One

The speaker wound up by concluding that two kinds of truth exist, (1) Logical truth—which is analytic and arbitrary; (2) Empirical truth—which is "Sinthetic a posteriori."

Finally he stressed the hypothetical connection between these two, which in fact constitutes the fundamental belief of the scientists, and is sometimes referred to, as the faith in the rationality of the universe. This connection, it may be mentioned, also affords a solution of the famous psycho-physical problem.

t the end of the talk, a lively discussion ensued, during which refreshments were served.

Helen Morton Addresses S.C.M.

Continued from Page One

S.C.M. in China. She stressed the importance of the international aspect of the S.C.M. and of its value in the Christian reconstruction and re-education in Europe and other countries after the war.

Miss Morton concluded her talk with an appeal for funds to carry on the vital work of the W.S.C.F. for it is largely through the support of the Student Christian Movement in Canada and the United States that this organization is maintained.

John J. Fiske, Just 100, Is McGill's Oldest Alumnus

Continued from Page One

member of the Graduates' Society to which he had belonged for many years. At the time, it was pointed out that this honor had only been conferred on a graduate once before in the history of the society.

A keen bridge player, Mr. Fiske enjoys his nightly game. He has never smoked nor used alcohol and attributes his longevity principally to his inflexible belief in "moderation in everything."

In his 100 years of living, he has never been in hospital. An active follower of current events, he recently betrayed great interest in newspaper accounts describing the attainment by Sir William Mulock, "Canada's Grand Old Man," of his 100th birthday. Mr. Fiske remarked that Sir William would always have the advantage of him because the former's birthday was some time in January.

Though he has not ventured outdoors this winter, Mr. Fiske, up to a short time ago, was a regular worshipper at St. Matthias' Anglican Church. At today's ceremony, he expressed the wish that his visitors might find time to visit him on his next birthday. Dr. James and Mr. Keith assured him that they would appear regularly each year.

Mr. L. Rachiele Is Speaker at Photo Club

Continued from Page One

obtaining a good and pleasant composition. With a humerous but true advice, he ended the discussion by saying "a good photographer should have two things: Patience and a great big basket."

The camera executives stated that this month's assignment for all the camera members will be to photograph a glass ash tray to reproduce it in its most realistic form. These pictures will be criticized by such experts as Mr. L. C. Rachiele later on.

These camera meetings are held every second Tuesday. Any one who is interested in improving his or her photograph technique is welcomed.

From the Free French Press

Continued from Page One

local influence will ensure speed and impartiality.

In this matter justice and impartiality are as necessary as severity and punishment. The latter must in no case degenerate into private or political revenge. The new regime has no intention of imitating the aberrations of the "Legion." Nor does it intend to institute a regime of "terror." There will be a time limit of one year, after which no new case can be opened.

III. The need to eliminate traitors must not be a reason for forgetting the need to punish those responsible for the collapse. The shame of the Government of Vichy does not excuse the weakness of the Governments which preceded it. These must be judged speedily by the same Court. It is not a matter of renewing the parody of justice of the Riom trials. It is a matter of bringing to light all faults, both civil and military, and of doing this quickly.

But, apart from individual responsibility of certain political and military authorities, there is the collective responsibility of all those who have taken part in public functions. A law therefore removes them from future political life for a certain period which varies according to the functions which they exercised. Our revolution cannot be achieved save by entirely new men. The new France cannot entrust her destinies to those who, in the past, were unable to save her. The only exception is for those who have fought in the Resistance.

IV. Finally, a special law has been drafted to meet the case of Philippe Petain. He who innumerable times has declared that he takes sole responsibility for his actions before history has already been judged. The man who owed to the martyrs of Verdun his title of a great leader owed to their memory to be faithful to his own reputation. He has not been faithful. His past services, far from being an excuse, aggravate his responsibility. The greater his past, the more shameful his crime. High diplomacy does not prevent certain of his acts from constituting high treason. But by reason of his great age all ordinary punishment has appeared to us useless. This old man can no longer be punished save in his puerile vanity. A law therefore reduces him from the first to the last rank in the State and confines him to his family estate. History will appreciate.

The Laws Drafted Are:

(1) Concerning activities under enemy Occupation (21 Articles). (2) Concerning the dismissal of magistrates and civil or military officials and Government agents (4 Articles). (3) Concerning the abolition of the Special Courts created by Vichy and the annulment of sentences passed under enemy pressure (5 Articles). (4) Concerning individual responsibilities for our reverses (4 Articles). (5) Concerning the exclusion of the political or administrative personnel of past regimes from public offices (4 Articles). (6) Concerning Philippe Petain. (7) Concerning the wearing of decorations or titles of past office (7 Articles). (8) Concerning the provisional administration of firms which have worked with the enemy (8 Articles).

Loss Ends Title Hopes for McGill Cage Entry

Continued from Page Three

checking and missed baskets.

Then with about ten minutes to play, the game began to liven and tension mounted for the Red team, who needed the win for a playoff spot. Birkett started things rolling with a score. But Teller came back to tie it up again. Birkett was not to be outdone and his free throw coupled with Eric Trigg'e basket shortlived however, for Dawson gave McGill a 17-14 lead. It was notched a field goal, and Freddie Gossack put the CAUCS in the lead, for the first time, with another.

With only three menutes to play, Teller increased the lead with a single, and Macrae got a field goal. Birkett succeeded in closing the lead with a score, and Laing notched a free throw, but the close defense of the hard-fighting khaki boys overcame the pressing Redmen, and the game ended with the CAUC in front 21-20.

Starring for the winners were Teller, Macrae, and Gossack, while the best for the losers were Laing, Birkett, Proctor, and Trigg, the latter hampered by a huge nose-guard.

C.A.U.C. Team:

	FG.	FT.	PF.	Pts.
Macrae	2	0	1	4
Novak	1	1	4	3
Gossack	1	0	0	2
Teller	3	1	0	7
Humphrey	1	0	0	2
Dawson	1	0	1	2
Piesley	0	1	2	1
Groome	0	0	1	0
Scuddamore	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	3	9	21

McGill Team:

	FG.	FT.	PF.	Pts.
Birkett	2	2	4	6
Blitstein	0	0	0	0
Proctor	2	0	3	4
Laing	3	2	2	8
Trigg	1	0	0	2
Toye	0	0	0	0
Gallpeau	0	0	1	0
Nelson	0	0	0	0
York	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	4	10	20

Escape From Belgium

Continued from Page Two

struments—especially at night! And our getaway had to be made at night! Our hopes died."

Jean, leaning against the mantel, took up the story from that point:

"It is over and now we can laugh about it — but then we were ready to give up. Finally, I asked Jacques if he knew where we could steal a compass—I thought we could make the other instruments. He said I was crazy. He was right. But we decided to try.

"We examnied the gas gauges. There was no petrol and we would need at least three hours worth for our little 90-horsepower engine. We examined the oil tanks—full. But we had to test its quality. Then we crawled out of the barn."

Not four hundred yards from the door as they came out of the barn paced a sentry. Then they relocked the door and crept back to their bicycles—happy with their original success but blue about the seemingly insurmountable problems facing them.

INSTRUMENTS FORGED BY HAND

They had everything but gasoline and instruments. Jean explained:

"We tried distilling automobile gasoline—there was an explosion (a little one in a friend's garage) and that ended that. We wanted aviation fuel—the German's wanted money. We got the gasoline ostensibly from a friend's automobile, since regular petrol is almost unobtainable."

Friends were most helpful. To make a level flight indicator, and a climb and dive indicator, the boys wanted glass tubing and red ink. Friends knew why these instruments were wanted but they did not know where the boys planned on getting an airplane. No questions were asked—Belgians aid any who are willing to risk an escape attempt. They await liberation while going through a long period of sometime painful passive resistance to the occupation.

A thorough campaign of friends in Ghent, Brussels, Namur, and Antwerp resulted in the collection of necessary materials, Jacques explained. He continued:

"Then I had to design and make the instruments. I used a glass ball from a chemistry laboratory for a level flight indicator. From the ball two glass tube lines, held together with rubber hosing, carired a supply of red ink to and from the level-mounted reservoir on the back of the instrument panel we cut from the end of a barrel. This reservoir supplied ink to the ball in the panel and when the nose of the plane went down, the ball filled; when the nose came up, it emptied correspondingly.

"A ball bearing mounted in castor oil and sealed in a half-bent glass tube made the equivalent of a carpenter's level and gave us an indicator for banking and turning. Then I made another simple level indicator, and finally Jean and I puzzled on how to make an air speed indicator. We had to know the danger of stalling speed.

"Jean devised this. He took a bed spring, stretched one length of its coil and fitted to the end of a small flat piece of tin. Then he mounted this on a flat board so that the tin presented a broad surface at right angles to the board. We tried it out on a friend's car and as the wind pressure from speed forced the spring back we marked out 50, 55, 60, 65 miles per hour and painted these markings."

Jean cut in again at this point:

"We made two trips to the barn to fit these instruments and our panel to the airplane. We had to jack the tail of the plane up on a wooden horse to get the right settings; and then tilt the wings to check everything. We had tried to distill the plane's oil but couldn't, so determined to use it as it was and take our chances.

"I had a friend who worked as a roving laborer for the Germans (many Belgians do, he said, to support their families) and he was working on a German airfield where there were several bombers which had been damaged and crashed after returning from England. Through this friend I managed to steal not one but two compasses, and a simple altimeter.

"More visits to the barn—each time creeping by sentries and carefully working in the semi-darkness as silently as possible. Several times we thought we were ready to try our take-off and each time we carted the gasoline to the spot—always on the darkest nights. But each time there was something else to be done—clean spark plugs, check the ignition, etc.

"At last we had everything ready, we thought, and again, for the ninth time, made our way to the barn. Luckily we left the gasoline at our bicycles as usual and crept to the door. I heard Jacques swear almost in tearful rage.

"Our friendly lock had been changed!"

Jean continues the story:

NEW PADLOCK FOILS FLIGHT

"We lay in the dark under the barn door; Jacques almost in tears of anger. Not 400 yards away a German sentry lolled outside the officers' mess.

"The new lock meant our plans had partially been discovered, and although we had been careful to leave no trace of our visits to the barn, we feared the plane had been further damaged."

Jacques interrupted:

"For a few minutes we were ready to give the whole business up. I couldn't open it. Then he passed me our batch of spare keys and miraculously, one of them turned the latch. More joyously than ever before, we literally scrambled into the barn. We got the plane ready. Over the next two hours, we made several trips to get the gasoline."

Jacques then told of their pushing the plane into the open for the first time.

"Under cover of the darkness and the late hour — all was silent about us and I think the sentry was asleep — we pushed the plane out to the side of the barn."

Jean went on:

"Jacques got into the cockpit. 'Have you flown at night before?' I asked him. 'No," he said. 'Neither have I.' So we flipped a coin and he won the honor of piloting.

"The engine did not respond. With a soft metallic rattle it turned over but did not start.

"I stepped in again and threw the propeller with all my might. There was a sucking, spitting noise, and I started to run for the other cockpit — but the engine was still dead. Then I noticed the sentry had moved a bit. With leaden hearts, we pushed the plane back into the barn."

Jacques picked up the narrative again:

"While Jean eliminated the marks of our visit, I checked the engine thoroughly. Then he warned me the sentry was returning. Quickly we hid the gasoline tins in the upper barn, as well as the instrument panel. We had no time to take them with us on this occasion. We scrambled out, locked the door and crept to our bicycles.

"'What is it?' Jean asked as we rode home.

"The carburetor is broken!"

PROTECTED BY AIR RAID

By some miracle, the night they chose for their final effort of escape was picked by the R.A.F. to attack German installations in Belgium near Antwerp!

"Many nights we cursed the silence and worked carefully with shielded tools and padded equipment, but this night we could have worked with a steam engine," Jacques said. "The R.A.F.'s bombs and the anti-aircraft defenses made a terrible din. Through the racket is was easy to get back into the barn and push our plane out again. For the first time there were no sentries anywhere nearby. They had gone further up the road near an anti-aircraft battery."

Jean continued:

"I got the plane into position once more and quietly persuaded some cows to get out of the way while Jacques managed a temporary repair to the carburetor. Then he announced himself ready and climbed into the cockpit. We didn't care this time whether the motor backfired or not, as long as it kept running, for the chances of it not being heard were excellent. The R.A.F. was giving the Nazis hell—and believe me, if I know my countrymen, all Antwerp rejoiced."

Quickly the boys took their places: Jean at the propeller and Jacques in the cockpit, for he had won the toss to do the piloting. They pinned their maps to the instrument panel, just refitted to the plane, opened the gas lines, and Jean threw the propeller with all his weight (128 pounds).

IT WORKED

"The yell of joy Jean let out when the motor broke into life scared the devil out of me," Jacques said. "And that motor! I thought it would wake the dead!

"But Jean climbed into the front cockpit and I had the plane rolling, fast and faster, toward the end of the field before he could even catch his breath.

"No time to wait for the engine to warm or to test its revolutions; it had to get us off the ground or kill us.

"We just missed two cows and then sluggishly lifted and we neared the trees. Somehow the engine held on with the strain of a cold takeoff, swept us through the top branches of the trees and we were clear. The landing gear picked up several branches to take to England as souvenirs!".

Jacques laughed but from his gestures you could picture the strain of trying to lift an untried airplane off a strange small field in total darkness while bombs and gunfire echoed through the night.

"We immediately climbed southward to 12,000 feet," Jean said, "to get clear of the raid. Then we turned and headed for England on a compass course set by our simple maps (copied from wall maps they had seen) and checked against our two stolen compasses. The home-made instruments worked perfectly and our airspeed indicator showed well above its highest danger point. As we crossed Belgium heading for the east coast of England, the R.A.F. raid died out and we flew along in the darkness intently listening to our engine beat.

THROUGH THE GUNS SAFELY

"Three Nazi searchlights darted near us as we approached the coast but they failed to find us and no guns opened fire. But just as we crossed the coastline and headed over the sea, our engine started to fail!

"We lost altitude rapidly!"

Jacques continues the story of the flight:

"I yelled to Jean for the rubber tire tube we had prepared for such a situation and learned to my horror it had been left behind! So I told Jean to stay on the wing and jump when we hit the water. I was going to stall the plane in and hope he could reach me in time to pull me out of the cockpit.

"But luck was with us!

"At 400 feet the engine began to improve in performance and we climbed back to 6,000 again as Jean, with a big grin and thumbs up, fell happily back into the cockpit. It was not for long, however.

"Again the engine failed and again we started down. But by priming it and babying it, it kept us in the air until suddenly Jean yelled: Jacques! Jacques! Look, there's land. There's England. We've made it!' There were tears in his eyes when he pointed out to me the long rolling coastline of England and the beach below it. It was not the wind which made my own eyes wet!"

Just then an R.A.F. fighter patrol swept up at dawn for a looksee; found them and dove in to investigate this strange, ancient and faltering trainer over the white cliffs of England.

The Spitfires swept in close, took one look at the Belgian cockardes on the plane's wings (which Jean had washed brightly before they took off and which the Germans had neglected to paint out) and then, with a wave from the squadron leader's cockpit, took up protective formation, forcing the trainer down to a safe landing, if somewhat bumpy, on a hill behind the coast.

"They were the most amazed home guardsmen in England," Jean said. "When they came up and Jacques announced who we were and where we had come from, they were skeptical. We were marched to an R.A.F. headquarters and later, when all suspicion was removed, heartily toasted and congratulated. But most of the credit goes to Jacques—he is a wonderful flight companion.

"No!" Jacques interrupted. "But for Jean I would have given up many times. He brought us through!"

I remarked that they both enjoyed all the credit in the world for their exploit and toasted them as well. Now they were ready for R.A.F. "But before you go," I said, "tell me about Belgium!"

"Poor Belgium!" they said in unison.

WHAT THEY LEFT BEHIND

"King Leopold of the Belgians, and the Queen Mother Elizabeth, are still virtual prisoners under elite guard at the royal chateau outside Brussels but both are carrying on a strong passive resistance campaign against the Germans."

This is the picture of Belgium today, as the two fliers, "Jean Gevers" and "Jacques Dubois," described present conditions there:

"Business and traffic are at a standstill—only German military traffic can be found for they have all the petrol. What little is left is strictly rationed for those who work for the Germans.

(To Be Continued)

J. D. Dachman

Tailors to gentlemen and their sons for half a century.

CIVILIAN NAVAL AIR-FORCE AND MILITARY TAILORS

—=—

J. D. Dachman Limited

Mezzanine Floor — Dominion Sq. Bldg. 1010 St. Catherine St. West. LA. 1524

POWTER'S PROMPT & PUNCTUAL PRINTERY LIMITED

PROGRAMS — TICKETS MENUS — A SPECIALTY

DEPENDABILITY FOR THE LAST 21 YEARS

"Rush Jobs Our Delight"

362 NOTRE DAME W. LA. 7188

"CAKES"

This has no reference to edibles. It is the army term for "caiques", the small boats used by British troops in the emergency escape from Greece. Cash reserves likewise serve you well in times of emergency. A good way to build up cash reserves is to invest part of your income every month in War Savings Certificates. We sell them over the counter at all branches. Better still, ask the bank to buy them for you every month automatically. Ask at any branch about the simple method by which this can be arranged.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA